

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS.

VOLUME 6

COLUMBIA, ADAIR COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14 1903.

NUMBER 10.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

I. M. RUSSELL, Postmaster.
Office hours, week days 7:00 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

COURT DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court—Three sessions a year—Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Circuit Judge—W. W. Jones.
Commonwealth Attorney—N. H. W. Aaron.
Sheriff—F. W. Miller.
Circuit Clerk—J. B. Coffey.

County Court—First Monday in each month.
Judge—T. A. Murrell.
County Attorney—Jas. Gernett, Jr.
Clerk—T. R. Stiles.
Jailer—J. E. P. Conover.
Assessor—H. W. Burton.
Surveyor—R. T. McCaffrey.
School Board—W. D. Jones.
Coroner—O. M. Russell.

City Court—Regular court, second Monday in each month.
Judge—T. C. Davidson.
Attorney—Gordon Montgomery.
Marshal—J. W. Coy.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BURKESVILLE PIER.—Rev. E. M. Metcalfe, pastor. Services second and fourth Sunday each month. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. every Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

METHODIST.

BURKESVILLE PIER.—Rev. E. M. Metcalfe, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night.

BAPTIST.

GREENSBURG STREET.—Rev. J. E. P. Conover, pastor. Services third Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night.

CHRISTIAN.

CAMPBELLVILLE PIER.—Ed. Z. T. Williams, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

LODGES.

MASONIC.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 96, F. and A. M.—Regular meeting in their hall, over bank, on Friday night or before the full moon in each month. Jas. Gernett, Jr., W. M. O. A. Kemp, Sec'y.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 7. Meets Friday night after full moon.
J. E. Murrell, H. P.
W. W. Bradshaw, Secretary.

Dr. W. B. Armstrong,

Dentist.

Wimbic Building, Russell Springs, Ky.

Office hours: 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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to throw water from your springs to your houses or barns. Can also furnish pumps of any kind, cheaper than ever. Write to me at Columbia for estimates or call and see me at the "Marcum Hotel."

Yours truly,

N. WOOD.

PARSON, MOSS & CO.,

BLACKSMITHS,
WOODWORKERS,
COLUMBIA, - KENTUCKY

We are prepared to do any kind of work in our line in first-class order. We have been in the business for 25 years and know how to do work. Our prices are as low and terms as reasonable as any first-class mechanics. We will take country produce at market value. Give Shop near Columbia Mill Co.

Bell's Restaurant

Lebanon, Ky.
Frank Bell, Proprietor.

Meals served at all hours, and the trade of Adair and adjoining counties solicited. Comfortable rooms for lodgers. Frank Bell is the successor of James Bell.

John F. Neat with
OTTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS AND COMMISSION
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PRODUCE.

I will pay the highest cash prices for all Country Produce, delivered at Columbia. Will pay from 8 to 23c. for wool. My store is connected by telephone throughout the county.

SAM LEWIS

Don't take a peek of any old kind of pills to cure a pint of disease when a dose of Morley's Little Liver Pills for Bileless People will cure you while you sleep. Sugar-coated. One a dose. Sold by

THE ELASTICITY

OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

The following is the Four Hundred Dollar prize essay written by Prof. T. A. Baker, while at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., June 1902, CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

The reserved rights of the State, and of the people, are as sacred and well guarded today as they were a century ago, and perhaps more respected, because better understood, and more clearly defined. The boundary lines have been run and marked and the corner stones planted. It is not strange that there were disputes and contentions in regard to the granted and reserved rights.

One general government; State governments, each sovereign in its constitutional sphere, operating over the same people—what marvelous political machinery! What complexity, and yet what simplicity! What wisdom in its construction that, with its wheels and checks and balances, it should stand the wear and tear, the jostle and the jars of these hundred years and continue strong in all its parts!

Recent events have brought our nation into new relations with enlarged responsibilities and duties. They have served to demonstrate to the world that we are, what our fathers in the convention of 1787 intended we should be, a nation with all the powers and attributes of a nation. As a world power in our foreign intercourse, full authority is vested in the general government in its various departments to meet every duty and every emergency.

Its demonstration was seen in our interposition in behalf of Cuba, and in the settlement of the disturbance in China.

As one of the results, territory has come into our possession in the Orient, occupied by a semi-barbarous people of several millions. It presents, in some of its aspects, new conditions and grave responsibilities, yet we are optimistic enough to believe that it will be met with the courage and the wisdom that have heretofore controlled and directed us as a people. It has been shown that we have been acquiring territory since the days of Jefferson, and there is abundant warrant for it, both in precedent and the rulings of the Supreme Court.

Alarmists we have had, and alarmists we will continue to have; some of our old men will see visions, and young men will dream dreams, yet the country will move on in its predestined course. Congress has been legislating for our territories since the celebrated ordinance of 1787, and will doubtless continue to do so as long as we have any, or until the people arrive at the point where they have the capacity to act for themselves. And the Supreme Court will, as it has been doing, settle questions of constitutional right growing out of our relation with them, restraining and holding in constitutional bounds the actions of the other departments of the government.

Whether the Constitution follows the flag or the flag the Constitution, it must be admitted that the agencies of the government are its creations, and amenable to its provisions, and in view of its past history, we need entertain no fears that the inhabitants will be invested with all the rights of personal and political liberty which they are capable of enjoying.

The proper limits of this article forbid, and its purpose precludes us from entering upon a consideration of the restrictions in the Constitution upon the powers of the general government.

They are our bill of rights, and are no less important than the express grants. If the one gives efficiency and strength to the general government, the other guards and preserves the liberties of the people.

History abounds with examples of governments possessed of arbitrary and despotic power over their subjects. Our fathers neither needed nor desired precedents in that direction. They sought to establish a government which reversed preexisting theories, and which placed the supremacy in the people themselves, speaking through their fundamental law.

It was in consequence of the discussion over the ratification of the Constitu-

tion that the twelve amendments were soon after added to the original document as submitted by the convention.

While paying homage to Marshall and men like him, who did so much in laying the broad and solid foundation upon which our government rests, we would do no less for Jefferson and others who with him will ever be remembered as the great apostles of the rights and liberties of the people and the reserved rights of the States. They were all equally patriotic, all striving to the same end—the establishment of good government upon a durable basis—all coworkers, and indispensable to the accomplishment of the great result.

The Constitution which they framed, unchanged from that it was when it came from their hand, has witnessed wonderful transformations in the condition of the country. It has carried us through three foreign wars, and one civil war, gigantic in its proportions. It has witnessed expansion in territory, in agriculture, in commerce beyond the dream of fancy; it has witnessed the growth of the nation from a small beginning to world wide influence and power; taxes have been collected, money borrowed, debts paid, treaties made, post offices and post roads established, public improvements constructed, manufacture encouraged, science and art promoted, the liberties of the people preserved and made secure.

Would it be a wild prophecy to say that the near future will give us an isthmian canal, uniting the waters of the two oceans, and a submarine cable to our Philippine possessions, under government control, by the united votes of the liberal and strict constructionists? If our commercial interests and the general welfare and safety demand them it cannot be said that they are beyond the power of our government.

The tendency of legislation and of judicial interpretation has been toward a liberal construction of the powers of the general government. Viewing the subject in the light of existing events, the course seems to have been not only wise but absolutely necessary. Elasticity in the Constitution is a condition of the growth and prosperity of the country. It is an element of its strength and life, and without it, progress and expansion would have been impossible. It has in no way, under our dual system of government, been incompatible with the liberties of the people, the general government, dealing almost exclusively with external or interstate affairs, and the State governments with local affairs. Our lives and liberty and property are largely under the protecting care of the latter, and the courts have been no less ready to guard them than they have been to sustain the grants of power to the former. Elasticity, therefore, only gives it a wider grasp in dealing with affairs which concern people of the whole country. Summarizing what has been said:

1st. The need of the Confederation was a stronger federal head.

2nd. It was the purpose of our fathers to establish, and they did establish, a national government.

3rd. Although a limited government, it is sovereign within its sphere of action, and possesses all the powers and attributes of sovereignty.

4th. In the exercise of this sovereignty all the means necessary and proper follow as incidents.

5th. It is the people's government, and the Constitution is the supreme law.

6th. The express grants of power to the departments carry with them as incidents the means necessary to their proper exercise. Human wisdom could not foresee and designate the details, and they are necessarily in the discretion of the departments within reasonable limits.

7th. The Supreme Court is the arbiter under the Constitution; but above all is the power in the people of amendment.

8th. A liberal construction of the grants of power to the general government has prevailed and has been necessary, without impairing the reserved rights of the States and people.

9th. Elasticity in a written Constitution is indispensable to an expanding and growing country, and in a government like ours, is in no wise incompatible with the liberties of the people.

The Constitution has met and been sufficient for all of these things, and for all of the past exigencies that have

arisen in our internal affairs, and in our relations with foreign governments. It is more firmly imbedded in the loyal love and affection of the people now than it was in the hearts of our fathers, because we see and better know its value. They beheld it dimly and with the eye of faith, hoping, praying that it might prove to be what they desired, but we behold it as it is—the greatest chart for free government that has been devised by the wisdom of man.

[THE END.]

FORCES

Another Negro Officeholder Upon South.

HARDSHIP ON WHITES.

Washington, Jan. 5.—[Special.]—President Roosevelt to-day took another step in his "Southern policy" and forced upon the people of Charleston, S. C., a negro Surveyor of Customs, one W. D. Crum. The case has already come in for much comment owing to a letter recently written by the President to a prominent citizen of Charleston. In this letter the President took the ground that there were no charges against Crum and intimating that he would appoint him. Citizens who desired to prevent the appointment of Crum preferred minor charges against him, but generally speaking he was only opposed on the ground that he is a negro. The President's action has, therefore, caused no surprise, and it is expected that the nomination of the negro Vick to the Wilson, N. C., post-office will shortly be announced.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, said to-night that the President in selecting negroes for Federal positions in the Southern States was simply following a clan of campaign evidently outlined to secure delegates from the South in the next national convention. Senator Tillman's words were evoked by the submission in the Senate of Crum's nomination. When the appointment was sent in this afternoon the Senator, in response to an inquiry, immediately announced that he would fight confirmation.

"So far as this special case is concerned," said the Senator, "I cannot see that Crum is given this place for any other reason than that he is a negro, and if the qualifications requisite for Federal appointments are hereafter to be that the prospective appointees are to be black, white men of the South will be compelled to object. The President seems to stand on a certain line of policy which indicates the political considerations paramount just now. There appears to be a race on for delegates to the national convention. I do think that in any State public offices ought to be parcelled out along any settled basis of distribution."

"Throughout the whole State of South Carolina a great majority of white men have protested against this nomination of Crum. There are not 500 white men in the whole State who will endorse this action. We think the President could have selected some reputable white Republican for the place without subjecting us to this mortification. He could even have gone to the extent of appointing a carpetbagger. We now have a carpetbagger postmaster at Charleston."

"Personally I am opposed to both negro and carpetbagger appointees, but of the two evils I select the latter. I argue that the President should not discriminate in the States in selecting negroes for Federal offices. Why, for instance, should the President not appoint a negro postmaster at Cumberland, Md.; Harrodsburg, Pa., or some other town in the North? Let all States share alike. Give us no partiality. It is all brutal politics. Negro delegates to the national convention are involved."

The situation in the South over the present negro policy of the administration is undoubtedly becoming very strained, and many members fear an outbreak at any time or place. The subject has come in for more agitation in the last four months than it has since the days of reconstruction. The trouble at Indianapolis probably due to this agitation, for until the President began to circulate his views about

the appointment of negroes to Southern offices there seems to have been no trouble at Indianapolis. The President's views are diametrically opposite to those of the people of Indiana and, in fact, every other town in the South.

Naturally they were quick to see that in tolerating a negro postmaster they were indirectly placed in an attitude of indifference towards the President's ideas.

NEWS NOTES.

John Haley, a Lexington barkeeper, committed suicide.

Henry Taylor, of Lexington, ate five quails and won \$100.

Elias Ellis, a noted Mexican war veteran, is dead at Independence, Mo.

Over six billion cigars were smoked in this country during the last fiscal year.

Half of the town of Gila, La., was destroyed by fire, presumably of incendiary origin.

San Francisco and Honolulu are now connected by cable. The wire is working perfectly.

Four boys died of lock jaw at Norfolk, Va., as the result of injuries received from Christmas toy pistols.

Three persons were killed and a dozen more injured by a dynamite explosion in Oak Hill Colliery at Pottsville, Pa.

Ras Estus, of Logan county, was shot and killed by Book Robertson. Both were farmers and had long been enemies.

The right of the police to keep the photograph of a man in the rogues' gallery is to be tested in the courts of New York.

Boyd county's magistrates have increased the county attorney's salary \$200, the county clerk's \$100 and the superintendent of schools \$250.

The report of the Tennessee Prison Commissioner shows that the profits from the State coal mines worked by convicts amounted to \$100,000 during last year.

The banks of New York paid \$150,000,000 in dividends and interest falling due Thursday. At 6 per cent, interest this represents an invested capital of 25 billion dollars.

It develops that an officer in approved full dress uniform, excepting a pair of russet shoes, was the innocent cause of the changes in the United States army uniforms which have just gone into effect.

At the beginning of the New Year the State of Kentucky has \$1,114,596.51 in its treasury and Auditor Coulter says the miscellaneous claims are more nearly paid up than at any time in recent years.

The throwing open of the oil fields in the Utah region by the government, resulted in a wild stampede and numerous fights. All the claims will be taken in a week at the present rate. A gang of cowboys raided the camps of oil boomers and captured a number of rich claims.

MIDDLE IN THE THIRTEENTH.

There is a very unfortunate state of affairs in the 13th judicial district. A convention was held at Danville Dec. 10 to nominate candidates for circuit judge and Commonwealth's attorney. A split resulted and two candidates for each of these offices are now claiming to be the democratic nominees, the incumbents of the offices, Judge M. C. Sauley and John S. Owsley, Jr., on the one hand, and Messrs W. C. Bell and C. A. Hardin on the other. At best the district is close politically and unless the governing authorities of the party shall take action and decide who are the regular nominees or refer the matter back to the people, the result will be the election of the republican candidates, who are already regarding the situation with delight. The Democrat does not undertake to say to whom the nominations rightfully belong. That is not a question for it to decide. It's only concern is the welfare of the party and the object of this article is to call the attention of the State Central Committee, which meets at Frankfort next Monday, to the matter and to insist that it investigate the claims of the contestants and either decide between them or refer the question to a primary election, as it did in the case of Moody vs Trimble in 1900 in this Congressional district. If the matter is done, the election could be held on the same day as the State primary, May 9th, and thereby lighten the expense all around

We would also suggest, in view of the fact that the friends of Mr. Robert Harding think that he was not given a fair deal in the convention, that the bars be thrown down and he and any others who wish to contest for the nomination for either office, be permitted to do so, instead of limiting the candidates to the present claimants of the nominations. There has been talk of taking the question to the courts, but in the case referred to of Moody vs Trimble, 22d Law Reporter, Page 692, the court of appeals decided that the party authorities are the ones to settle such questions, and that it will entertain jurisdiction to settle them, if at all, when they fail or refuse to do so. The settlement of the matter means the continuance of Democratic judicial officers in the district. A failure to do so insures their loss. The committee should act at once in the premises as the longer the question is permitted to remain open, the wider will the split become, and the less the chance to get the factions together—Lexington Democrat.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

There is not a child in this broad land who is not familiar with the well worn line, "Woodman, spare that tree," and the tendersentiment evoked is because the quotation touches the love we all have for nature and the spring of youth at the same time. How much nearer the heart of man and child should be the cry which is now going up of "spare the birds," leaving the broad question of sentiment entirely out of the discussion and the situation suggested, includes some points which closely affect the economic features of our daily life, and prove that the life of the bird means the death of the insect, while the life of the insect means a death to the hopes of the farmer and a source of expense and inconvenience to the world at large. The Almighty put both birds and bugs upon earth. The bugs eat everything in sight, but the birds eat the bugs, and it frequently takes a great variety of birds to disturb the serenity of a varying quantity and degree of bugs.

Whether it be fashion, foible or a natural cruelty, man slays the little whirlwind of color, and bat and appetite are alike satisfied and the crimson drops from a myriad of tiny warblers, and the soft down of a million rounded breasts is rumpled and crushed in death. Now comes the David of science and investigation, who thunders the propaganda that the birds must be spared if the crops be saved. The boll weevil this year killed cotton squares and destroyed vegetation to the value of over \$75,000,000 in Texas alone. What about the bird? Their job was very much in evidence. Where were they? Ask the pot hunter, the trapper, and don't forget the small boy—All deadly enemies. The most common field birds are becoming scarce and the time was when they nested in your fence corners and sang in your gardens. They don't now. Why?—Literary Bureau, H. & T. C. Southern Pacific.

VESTER.

We are having winter—plenty of it. Misses Lula and Bertha Breeding, of Eunice, visited Miss Bertha Breeding last week.

Misses Cora Reynolds and Pearl Breeding, two of Adair's teachers will enter college at Greensburg.

Mr. W. A. Moore, the eldest son of J. W. Moore, who has been a victim of consumption for some time, died Jan. 5th. He was an excellent Christian gentleman and has many friends throughout Adair and adjoining counties. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

Misses Myrtle, Nona and Ivy Heizer, of near Greensburg, spent a few days of last week with the family of J. A. Breeding.

Misses Mattie Reynolds and Mary Shepherd visited Miss Bush Tupman last week.

Miss Virgie Tupman is spending a few days with the family of Mr. Geo. Powell, near Joppa.

RULES FOR COQUETSHIP.

Agree with the girl's father in politics and her mother in religion.

If you have a rival keep an eye on him; if he is a widower keep two eyes on him.

Don't put too much sweet stuff on paper. If you do you will hear it read in after years when your wife has some

purpose in inflicting upon you the severest punishment known to a married man.

Don't lie about your financial condition. It is very annoying to a bride who pictured to herself a life of luxury in her ancestral halls to ask a parent who has been kind to her to take you out of the cold.

Don't be too soft. (Don't say, "These little hands shall never do a stroke of work when they are mine," and "you shall have nothing to do in our home but sit all day and chirp to the canaries" as if any woman would be happy fooling away the time in that style. A girl has a fine retentive memory of the soft things and silly promises of courtship and in after years when she is patching the west end of your trousers, she will remind you of "them in a cold sarcastic voice.—Ex.

CLOYDS LANDING.

The Rich Gusher, in Salt Lick Bend, came in last week with a capacity of 500 barrels a day. For several hours the oil gushed nearly one hundred feet high. Excitement is intense and land is out of sight. The Bend now has five good producing wells as follows: The Graves Gusher, (the famous "Burning well") 600 barrels per day, the Rich Gusher 500 barrels per day, the Leslie Cary well 100 barrels a day, the Cary's Ferry well 75 barrels a day, and the Humes well 50 barrels a day. The pipe line has been surveyed and will be built soon. Oil men are here from everywhere and a number of wells will be put down in the next few months.

John Croves, one of the drillers at the Rich well, was seriously and almost fatally burned by a torch last week.

Frank Stephens, oil driller, who got his leg broken a few days ago is improving.

Uncle Charley Stephens, oil contractor, is in New York but will return this week.

Sam Cary's new store here is having a big trade.

Hugh Richardson leased 35 acres of land in the Bend last week for \$1000.00 drilling for oil to be begun at once. J. E. Heard leased 32 acres at \$20 per acre.

Mesdames, Bettie Bedford and Irene Chapell, of Monroe Co., are visiting in this section.

Dix McCormac bought from L. L. Cary 100 barrels of corn, sacked, at \$1.90 per barrel.

Sam Cary is visiting on Marrowbone creek.

The new bank at Marrowbone is in operation and is doing good business. Burkesville will have another bank soon. Business all over this county is on a boom. The hum of industry makes me feel dizzy.

Miss Minnie McComas is visiting in Burkesville.

The new long-distance telephone has been completed to this place with stations at Bluff Ldg. and at Cloyd's Ldg.

C. H. Murray and Miss Lizzie Stewart were married last Thursday.

Mrs. Myrtle Abney is on the sick list.

Our mail has been changed from a three times a week to a daily and we are no longer shut out from the rest of the world. Thank ye, Uncle Sam.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Cairo has the only medical school in Egypt.

After Venice, Berlin has more bridges than any other town in Europe. At a recent wedding in Tienna the bride was a great-grandmother 81 years old.

Vladivostok, Siberia, possess the only crematorium in the whole Russian empire.

Timber is being exported from Bosnia to South Africa to be used in rebuilding farms destroyed during the war.

The lowest mortality in Egypt is in the desert districts, the highest, in the largest towns. The average native rate for the whole country is 38.6 per 1,000.

CUPID'S COGITATIONS.

A man rarely marries the woman he jokes about; but she often marries the man she laughs at.

A heart without love is a violet without strings.

Ne'er again such bliss as love's first kiss.

Love at first sight keeps the divorce courts busy.

If blessings never come singly, how can there be such a thing as single blessedness?

When he can't have his own way, the diplomat pretends that the other way is his.